# Nippon Times

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## Major Shifts Made In U.S. Commands

### Eisenhower Replacing Marshall, Nimitz Succeeding King, Truman Bares

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 20.—President Truman today announced the immediate retirement of General George Marshall as Army Chief of Staff and nominated General Dwight Eisenhower to succeed him.

The President also anounced he had selected Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to succeed Fleet Admiral Ernest King as Chief of Navaly Operations effective shortly after Christmas.

He said Air General Joseph T. McNarney, former deputy chief of staff, will succeed Eisenhower as commander of United States forces in Europe and as American representative on the Allied control commission. He said both King and Marshall long ago expressed their desire to retire after the defeat of Japan.

**To Investigate Complaint**

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 20.—Navy Secretary Forrestal ordered investigation of complaints that a group of Navy pilots were punished at Okinawa for refusal to fly to another island in the face of a typhoon, Representative Ploeser, Republican from Missouri, said.

Forrestal wrote Ploeser he had received the Missourian's request for an investigation of a Navy captain during the recent typhoon in the Okinawa area and that it is being referred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Forrestal wrote that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz would inquire into the circumstances and report back to the Navy Department. Ploeser made the request after relatives of Lieutenant (JG) E. W. Held Jr., St. Louis, forwarded to him a letter they received in which Held said six pilots were ordered to fly to Saipan for beach gear and refused because of the typhoon which they believed would endanger the lives of their crews. Held's letter stated that they were called to the captain's quarters and told they would have their wings taken from them. They were put on Okinawa without food or water, he wrote.

### TO RECOMMEND CHANGES

**U.S. Orders to MacArthur May Be Revised, Says Evatt**

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (Ap) November 20.—The policy committee of the Far Eastern Advisory committee expects to recommend changes in the orders issued by the United States government to General MacArthur for governing Japan.

This was disclosed today by Australian Foreign Minister, Herbert Evatt, committee chairman. He said the committee would propose "some changes of minor imporance." He declined to elaborate, saying he wished to wait until the recommendations were complete and acted upon by the entire commission.

### AGREE ON LABOR CHARTER

**Better Conditions for British Cotton Mills Assured**

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 20.—A new charter of working conditions for British cotton mill workers combining higher pay with the elimination of piece work and child labor has been agreed to by a committee of employers and workers.

The committee was appointed last August as one of the first acts of the new Labor Government. Its activities have been watched by British industralialists and workers alike as indications of the government's approach to avoiding labor strife and attracting workers to industries which need manpower.

### To Unfreeze Belgian Assets

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 20—The U.S. Treasury Department announced last night that it plans to unfreeze Belgian assets in the United States estimated at $760,000,000. Belgium's assets were frozen on May 10, 1940, when that country was invaded by Germany.

## Vital Facts Gleaned From Nippon Leaders Quizzed by U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey

The Strategic Bombing Survey, an investigation organ directly under the supervision of President Truman, has so far questioned many prominent leaders of Japan, according to the Asahi.

Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, General Sadamu Shimomura, War Minister, and others already have been questioned.

On Tuesday, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, received seven officials of the Survey at his office. Ginjiro Fujihara was called to the Survey's office on Wednesday, while Naoki Hoshino is scheduled to appear there today. Seihin Ikeda will be asked to call about November 25 or 26.

The extent of the investigation is very wide, covering politics, economy, military affairs, culture, thought and social conditions. Questions asked differ according to the persons, but it is believed to be the object of the investigation to grasp the development of various circumstances from the China Affair to the present, and also the situation facing Japan today.

## 12 Lower House Men Tender Resignations

### Three Continue to Insist on Quitting Despite Plea to Reconsider Stand

Twelve Diet Members of the Lower House have already tendered their resignations to the Speaker of the House, Toshio Shimada, to assume their responsibility in the war, according to Kyodo.

Three out of 12 of the members continued to insist on resigning, it is said, when the Speaker of the House in receiving their resignations asked each member to reconsider their position in view of the significance of their move and the effect it would have on other members of the Diet.

Meanwhile, leading members of the Lower House representing various political parties held a meeting at the Diet on Tuesday to discuss the resignation problem. As a result of this meeting, it is said that the conferees agreed that the problem of resignation of those members who continued to insist on resigning would be taken up and decided upon by the Diet when it convenes on November 26, while the cases of the remaining nine members will be decided upon after their positions have been made clear.

If the Diet approves the resignation of the three members in question, political observers pointed out, the remaining nine members are also expected submit their resignations for approval since it would place them in an awkward position.

**Diet Program Set**

In a joint conference of all political parties on Tuesday, the procedures and proceedings for the opening day of the 89th extraordinary session of the Diet were decided upon as follows:

1. The procedures on the formation of the Diet session. Members of both houses will assemble at 9 a.m. and the procedures will be completed by 1 p.m. for the formation of the Diet.

2. The proceedings on the day of the opening ceremony. Meeting in plenary session, both houses will approve the draft reply to the Throne's rescript opening the session and select the chairmen of the whole House Committee.

A resolution will be passed for the commendation of Diet members who rendered long years of service in the Diet.

From 1 p.m. on November 28, discussion will be commenced in earnest in the plenary session.

### Kobayashi Reports at Ise

Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board, on Wednesday visited the Grand Shrines at Ise and the Kashihara and Unebi Imperial Mausoleums to report on the assumption of his new posts. Mr. Kobayshi will worship at the Momoyama Imperial Mausoleum, Kyoto Prefecture, Thursday morning and attend a conference on war damage rehibilitation program to be held in Osaka Thursday afternoon. He is expected to attend a similar conference to be held in Kobe on Friday.

### Wants Dominion Status Now

Kyodo

COLOMBO (USIS), November 20.—Reuter reported yesterday that George de Silva, president of the Ceylon National Congress and Minister of Health, in a cable to the British Colonial Secretary, George Hall, urged the immediate grant of dominion status to Ceylon.

## DeGaulle Summons Three Party Leads

### If Communists Attend Meeting It Might Pave Way For Compromise

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 20.—General Charles DeGaulle, still faced with a dilemma on the political division of his Cabinet, today resumed his task of forming an iterim government by calling for consultation the representatives of three major parties. Whether the Communists who precipitated the crisis with their demands for at least one of three important Cabinet posts would attend the meeting was not known. If the Communists do meet with DeGaulle their appearance might pave the way for a compromise by which both would be able to save face.

**DeGaulle's Proposal Accepted**

French political parties have agreed to accept in principle the Cabinet proposal of General DeGaulle, according to BBC. This will mean the appointment of a Communist as a Minister of State, but not to any of the three key posts in dispute, which are the Interior, War and Foreign ministerships.

### U.S. DEPORTING JAPANESE

**1,506 Due to Leave Seattle for Japan November 24**

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) November 20.—The Justice Department announced today that the first group of Japanese deported since the war will leave Seattle for Japan aboard an Army transport November 24.

The first group is comprised of 1,506 men who are leaving voluntarily, the department said. The majority are native-born Americans who renounced their citizenship and have been under detention as aliens. Of the total, 428 are from Tule Lake, California, 903 from Santa Fe, New Mexico, and 175 from Fort Lincoln, North Dacota.

Immigration Commissioner Uga Carusi said that the hoped other large groups would be on their way back to Japan in the near future.

### Mrs. Eisenhower Improves

Kyodo

BOONE, Iowa (USIS) November 20.—The condition of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower who is suffering from bronchial penumonia was improved today and barring complications, General Eisenhower planned to return to Germany on November 23. Eisenhower was in Chicago last night where the American Legions Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to him. Mrs. Eisenhower's condition is described as very satifactory."

## Iranian Units Halted By Soviet Officials

### Are Ordered Back to Teheran While on Way to Azarbaijan Trouble Areas

Kyodo

TEHERAN (AP), November 20.—The Iranian troops dispatched to Azarbaijan Province to put down the disturbances were halted at Kazvin by the Russian authorities and ordered to return to Teheran, the Iranian Government said today.

Four battalions of troops and gendarmes had been moving slowly northward from Teheran apparently with the consent of the Russian Army Commander to halt an outbreak in which seven were reported killed.

**Sending 2 Battalions**

Kyodo

TEHERAN (AP), November 20.—Parliament decided yesterday to send two battalions of troops to Russian-occupied Azarbaijan Province where armed insergents have occupied some major towns and are reportedly marching on the capital.

Previously, troops were dispatched northward to restore government control in the trouble areas. Teheran newspapers alleged the rebels were recently immigrated "strangers" wearing military boots.

All communications with the northwestern border province have been severed.

**Says Revolt Engineered**

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (UP), November 20.—The new Iranian Ambassador to the United States, Hassein Ala, said that the revolt in northwestern Iran was engineered, and indicated he considered that the outside forces were Russian.

After conferring with Secretary of State Byrnes, Ala told the press that there was no justification for foreign troops to remain this long in Iran. He said Iran insisted on having Cony evacuated. He further stated that the presence of foreign troops encourages disruptive elements and makes it difficult to control the frontier—leaving them open to elements from the north.

**Red Movement Reported**

Kyodo

NEW YORK (UP), November 20.—UP commentator Louis F. Keemle wrote that the unrest in Iran was the outgrowth of nationalism sweeping the colonial world and that is true even though Iran is not a colony or dependency but a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations.

He said Iranians evidently feel the danger of being engulfed in power politics before the United Nations gets going fully. Iran was in a peculiar situation during the war, being occupied by British and Russian troops and overrun by American service forces, he added. All foreign troops were to be withdrawn by March but the Russian withdrawal has been only partially accomplished and disturbances have arisen in the northern areas. It has been revealed in Teheran, he continued, that a strong Communist movement has arisen in Kurdistan designed to switch the allegiance of the northern provinces from Iran to Russia.

### USC Has Most Vets

Kyodo

LOS ANGELES (USIS), November 20.—University of Southern California yesterday claimed the national record for the number of returned veterans on the campus under the GI bill of rights. Total registration of ex-servicemen in classes is 2,500.

## Moscow Expecting Stalin's Return Soon To Tackle Vital International Problems

By Eddy Gilmore

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP) Nov. 19.—A quickening pace in Russian foreign affairs was evident today following reports that Generalissimo Stalin would return soon from vacation.

These big issues may be tackled by Stalin when he resumes his duties:

1. The possibility of another "Big Three" meeting with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

2. A three-power declaration on atomic energy and Russia's official attitude on it.

3. Control of Japan.

4. Possibility of another meeting of foreign ministers to consider peace treaties.

It was by no means definite that Stalin would refuse to make a trip to London or Washington. Informed Moscow quarters expressed belief that President Truman also might be willing to make a trip if necessity demanded.

On the matter of control of Japan, the Russians apparently are strending pat on their position that inasmuch as they, regarding themselves as principal victors over Germany, shared control with the Allies later, the Allies should share with Russia their control over Japan.

## British in Semarang Split Up By Attack

### Thunderbolts Hit Indonesian Strongpoints as Order to Withdraw Defied

Indonesian extremists, at Semarang, launched an attack on Monday night and succeeded in splitting the British forces into isolated groups, according to a BBC report on Tuesday. British planes, Tuesday morning, dropped leaflets over the town telling the Indonesian forces to withdraw within an hour and a half.

Their order defied, six Thunderbolts attacked Indonesian strongpoints which covered the two main roads forming the only remaining link with Indian troops a little to the north, with 500-pound bombs.

The attack proved effective and a later report said that operations were going ahead with little resistance.

There has been more looting and other disturbance in the northern and southern districts of Batavia. A British officer and five men were wounded by hand grenades thrown by Indonesians at a lorry in which they were making patrol.

**Heavy Fighting Expected**

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 19.—British military officials feared today that a new wave of fighting would break out in central Java where thousands of armed Indonesian Nationalists are massing as the Indonesian radio stations called for war on the British.

A British brigade was clamping tight control at Semarang.

The Aneta news agency said that there were completely unconfirmed rumors that an "army of Indonesian extremists at any moment now will open a large-scale offensive on Batavia."

Aneta said that fighting broke out in the capital city again this morning in the Kramat and Parpattan areas. In Surabaya the British confined their activity largely to mopping up areas already occupied and to artillery fire on districts where the Indonesians are believed located.

### Greek Cabinet Resigns

Kyodo

ATHENS, (AP) November 20.—The Cabinet of Greek Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos resigned today. Kanellopoulos, vice-president of the Greek Cabinet-in-exile during the war and former Minister of Finance and Reconstruction, became Premier on November 1 on assignment from regent Archbishop Damaskinos after a series of Cabinet crises. Government quarters attributed the Cabinet collapse to recurrent economic troubles which took a turn for the worse yesterday with reports reaching Athens that the British had turned down the Greek request for a rehabilitation loan.

## 20 Nazis Take Stand As War Trial Begins

### War Suspects Show Varying Emotions as Lurid Deeds Are Reconstructed

Kyodo

NUERNBERG (AP), November 20.—Twenty of Hitler's gang, as oddly garbed as beggars at an opera, heard American and British prosecutors read in seven minutes the first two counts of an indictment for which the four Allied nations demand their lives as war criminals.

Rudolf Hess, with an almost impish grin on his sunken mouth, lined up in the dock with 20 Nazi defendants facing the international tribunal. His status is not clear. British and American allenists are reported to have said that amnesia has rendered him incapable of defending himself.

From the prima donna of Nazism, Hermann Goering, to the relatively obscure propaganda ministry's handyman, Hans Fritzsche, they listened with varying emotions as lurid deeds of the Third Reich were reconstructed in English prose.

Sidney S. Alderman, assistant to chief United States prosecutor Justice Robert H. Jackson, opened the proceedings by reading a condensed version of the indictment.

The defendents stared glumly. Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, and Alfred Rosenberg, leading Nazi prophet, listened without using translators earphones provided each man on trial.

Hermann Goering, exhibiting a bored composure, soon removed his. Goering nodded non-committally when Alderman refered to his overriding control of the German economy in preparation for the German aggressions after 1936.

At Alderman's mention of anti-Jewish fulminations during the prewar period by Rosenberg, that defendant hurriedly replaced his earphones. Julius Streicher, number one Nazi Jew-baiter sat bolt upright when his name was mentioned in the indictment.

Goering nodded emphatically when the prosecutor recalled his announcement of ten years ago that Germany was building a military air force.

The defendants were dressed in simple uniforms without medals or insigna of rank, or in simple civilian suits donated from charity.

German counsel sitting in two rows before the prisoners' dock, followed instantly the slow reading of the documents.

### Makes Plea for Jews

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS), November 20.—Former United States Senator Guy B. Gillette, chairman of the American league for a free Palestine, yesterday pleaded that the British admit 100,000 or more Jews to Palestine without waiting for the British-American inquiry. Mr. Gillette said, "Immediate action would win the gratitude and respect of humane people throughout the world."

### Colonial Office Blasted

Kyodo

LONDON, (AP) November 20.—J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record, said today that he believed the British colonial office was one of the main thorns on the side of Anglo-American relations, and declared, "The Americans don't like the British policy in Palestine, Indonesia and India." He said that it represented reactionary factions.

## Soviet Help Sought On Manchuria Issue

### Chiang Sends New Appeal to Moscow—Nationalist Forces 190 Miles to Mukden

**AP reports from Chungking that the Central Government and Soviet officials will soon open a new conference on the Manchurian situation either in Moscow or Chungking, according to a San Francisco broadcast. Earlier, the army newspaper, Takungpao, said that meetings had already taken place between Chinese and Russian representatives in both capitals.**

From Chungking the UP said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has appealed again to Russia for cooperation in restoring the Soviet-occupied Manchuria to the Chinese Central Government, a San Francisco broadcast said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Nationalists have penetrated to within 190 miles of vital Mukden. Communists said that the first real battle probably would be fought at a point on the main railroad 125 miles from Mukden, the broadcast said.

BBC reported the same day that Chinese Central Government troops following their break-through at Shanhaikwan have reached a point more than 40 miles inside Manchuria.

The China Times declared that the Chinese Communists have occupied Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

While these actions were reported from the field, the Chinese Communist in Chungking, according to San Francisco, levelled new charges again of intervention by the American forces. The Communist Daily News asserted that the presence of United States forces is converting China into an American colony. The News compares this with what it called the imperialism of the British in India, the French in Indo-China and the Dutch today in the East Indies, the broadcast stated.

**Objects U.S. Troops in China**

Kyodo

NEW YORK (UP), November 20.—The Herald Tribune continued to object to the presence of United States troops in China.

Editorially it said that the American officials implied that the Communists were being attacked merely because they interfere with the surrender of the enemy. In the case of Shanhaikwan and Manchuria, however, the explanation isn't valid, the paper said. Chungking troops who besieged Shanhaikwan and broke into Manchuria were not looking for the Japanese. . . The sole purpose. . . is to engage in the contest with the Chinese Reds for the possession of one of the richest agricultural industrial areas in the Orient. . .

The Tribune continued, "How would the Americans react if the Russians supplied guns and transportation to the Communist faction in Canada? What would Washington do if the Russians tried to use their power in a civil war in Cuba? Answers to these questions are obvious. Since they are, there should be no surprise if Moscow persists in viewing American actions in China with considerable suspicion."

### Still Making 'A' Bombs

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) Nov. 20.—President Truman today told reporters the United States is still manufacturing atomic bombs for experimental purposes. He added that the United States, Britain and Canada are trying to implement the atomic program for peace-time purposes. The President took the occasion to express confidence that there will be permanent world peace.

### Preparing for Koo's Arrival

Kyodo

NEW YORK (UP) November 20.—A New York Times dispatch from Seoul says that Synghain Rhee, former President of the Provisional Government of Korea, is quietly working to restore the country from chaos and is preparing for the arrival of Kim Koo, the present Provisional President, who has not yet arrived in Seoul.

## Nisei Played Vital Role as Eyes, Ears of U.S. Army

Kyodo

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (USIS), November 19.—The Minnesota school which trained Americans of Japanese descent in the Japanese language and military intelligence during the war so that they could act as the eyes and ears of the United States forces is carrying a peak load of 3,000 students and will continue to operate for some time, according to a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor.

The paper quoted Colonel Kai Rasmussen, founder and commander of the school as explaining, "You can't rule Japan without linguists."

The article pointed out that the successful training of the Nisei had upset the boast of Japanese leaders that the Japanese writing of "gyosho" and "sosho" as well as the difficulties of the language itself would completely secure Japanese military documents against deciphering.

For the instructors, when the school was first established in 1941, one of the finds was Major John F. Aiso, now one of the highest ranking Nisei officers in the U.S. Army, who was then a mechanic in the Maintenance Battalion. Aiso is now director of academic training at the Fort Snelling School.

Fourteen of the school's Nisei graduates volunteered with Merrill's Marauders in Burma. Six of the 14 were commissioned as officers for meritorious service and one won the Legion of Merit and three were awarded the Bronze Star.

According to official report, "During battle, they crawled up close enough to hear the Japanese officers and commanders and to make verbal translations to our soldiers. They tapped lines, listened in on radios, translated documents and made spot translations of messages and field orders."

# Tokyo's New Budget Totals ¥551 Million

## Shows a Decrease of ¥368 Million Compared With Sum for Current Fiscal Year

Showing a marked decrease of nearly ¥366,000,000 as compared with that of the current fiscal year, the budget of Tokyo Metropolis for the next fiscal year totals ¥551,000,000, it was revealed at a preliminary budget committee of the Metropolitan Assembly held on Monday.

The budget will be introduced for discussion to the coming ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Assembly, which is scheduled to open on November 26 for a period of one month.

The total budget of the Metropolis for the next fiscal year amounts to ¥551,070,000 including ¥436,233,000 for the general account and ¥114,847,000 for the special account. These figures show a decrease of ¥246,435,000 in the general account, ¥21,975,000 in the special account, and ¥368,411,000 in total, as compared with these for the present fiscal year.

This marked decrease of the budget, it is understood, is due to steps taken by the Metropolitan authorities in compiling the budget estimates, in which the minimum necessary estimates are summed up only for the exsisting facilities, since the budget compilation was made in the midst of the confusion following the termination of the war. In the meantime, estimates to be required for postwar rehabilitation, stabilization of economic living, and construction of new Japan and other important tasks will be summed up as a supplementary budget on every occasion when these enterprises are to be planned.

In the compilation of the new budget, simplification was attempted with 11 items of expenditures including that for almshouses being reinserted into the general account and with only seven items truly indispensable being left in the special account.

Meanwhile, the income of Tokyo Metropolis has been reduced to a great extent, as various taxes which constituted the mainstay of the income have been greatly decreased due to the fact that most of the objects on which taxes can be levied were lost or damaged in the air raids.

The transportation and water-supply enterprises of the Metropolis will hardly be able to carry on their business without raising charges. The issuance of public bonds by the Metropolis for the next fiscal year amounts to ¥133,588,000 for the general account, ¥6,400,000 for transportation enterprise and ¥8,550,000 for water-supply business, bringing the total to as much as ¥148,538,000.

# SCAP BANS 236 FILMS

## Japanese Movies to Feature Democratic Way in Future

The motion picture industry of Japan is now planning the production of features emphasizing the democratic way of life, according to David W. Conde, chief of the motion picture section of Civil Information and Education, on Monday, according to a PRO press release. This followed up the SCAP directive of Saturday which directed the Japanese Government to stop the exhibition of 236 Japanese motion pictures which propagate nationalistic, militaristic and feudalistic concept. The present or future sale or exchange of these films was forbidden by the directive.

The banned films include such pictures as "Nikudan Taishintai" ("Human Bullet Volunteer Corps"), "Eikoku Kuzururu No Hi" ("The Day England Falls"), "Ano Hata Ute" ("Shoot Down That Flag"), "Nogi Shogun" ("General Nogi"), "Kenko Sakura Fubuki" ("Swords Flash in Cherry-Blossom Time"), "Ikari No Minato" ("Harbor of Hatred"), and "Adauchi Kokyogaku" ("Symphony of Revenge").

According to Mr. Conde, in the future, Japanese moving picture companies will not produce films which encourage militarism; which have vengeance as the motive; which are nationalistic, chauvinistic or anti-foreign; which distort historical facts; which favor racial or religious discrimination; which picture feudal loyalty or contempt of life as desirable or honorable; which approve of suicide; which deal with or approve the subjugation or degradation of women; which depict brutality violence or evil as triumphant; which are anti-democratic; which condone the exploitation of children; or which are at variance with the spirit or letter of the Potsdam Declaration or directives of the Supreme Allied Commander.

### 'Navy Criticized'

New York Herald Tribune

The American people have not the slightest interest in maintaining the vested "rights" of Fleet Admiral King or his bureaucracy, and they don't give a tinker's dam as to whether any given high officer is a West Point man or an Annapolis man. What they do very much care about is that the marvelous instruments of sea power, of air power and of land power which have been developed should be in the hands of men who understand two things: first, how to use the instrument to the best of its capacities; second, how to use it in cooperation with the other instruments in such a way that the total result will get the maximum of effect from all. There is the gravest doubt that any merger proposals now advanced would achieve those ends, and there are the strongest grounds for believing that the Navy position is fundamentally the sound one.

# Familiar Hepburn System of Romaji Back As Nippon Style Fades Out With Militarism

With the shift back to the Hepburn system of romaji from the officially adopted Nippon style, Mt. Fuji will be written as Mt. Fuji, not Mt. Huzi thus wiping out the impression that Japan has found a new mountain or created one on the map.

The return of the old and familiar Hepburn system and the fade out of the Nippon style simultaneously with militarism is being hailed by many. The former system of romaji proved to be a source of great confusion and caused much waste of money and time.

An Education Ministry official had the following to say in this connection:

"Frankly speaking, many of us officials were in favor of retaining the Hepburn system. With government recognition of the Nippon style many foreign tourists were thrown into confusion as the written form of place names was changed, namely, Mt. Fuji appeared as Mt. Huzi and Izu as Idzu.

Asked for his opinion on the matter a railway official complained: "At one time we were ordered to change from the Hepburn to the Nippon style of romaji. Later we were instructed to erase all romaji from signboards. Now we are told that we must paint them back as before. In the course of these many changes the Government has wasted a great deal of money and time. Some fanatics really go to the limit. The worst of it is that they always seem to pick on negligible matters to the neglect of more important things."

# More Mayors Here Tender Resignations

## Election of New Officials By Popular Vote Voiced In Home Ministry

A wave of resignations has set in among mayors throughout the country, the Tokyo Shimbun sensationally reported on Tuesday.

The number of these "major-less" cities now represent more than 1 per cent of 205 cities in the country, according to the paper. These cities include Akita, Wakamatsu, Oita, Odawara, Onomichi, Ashikaga and Muroran.

The Tokyo Shimbun said that a number of mayors began either to tender their resignations or to express their intention to resign to the Home Minister since the end of the war last August and the number of these mayors quitting their positions has remarkably increased recently.

Those mayors who have so far tendered their resignations or expressed their intention to resign include, according to the journal, ex-soldier mayors who see their days gone and those who have taken action in preparation to pursue their political ambitions in view of the forthcoming general elections as well as democratic-minded ones who have given as the reason for their resignations that mayors should be chosen by elections in cities in view of the new trends of the times.

Upon receipt of resignations from these mayors, according to the paper, the Home Ministry has been instructing the municipal councils of the cities concerned to recommend successors to be finally picked up by the central government authorities.

The paper further revealed that only a small portion of these "mayor-less" cities have so far sent in the names of successors to the Home Ministry and that opinion is now gaining ground among some Home Ministry officials that the authorities should decide upon the enforcement of a new system of electing mayors by citizens' popular vote.

# OPEN ATHENEE FRANCAIS

## Famed Cultural Institute to Resume Activities December 1

The Athenee Francais, one of the oldest foreign cultural institutions in Japan, will resume activities on December 1 at the Bunka Gakuin Institute at Ochanomizu, Kanda-ku, reports Kyodo.

Although diplomatic relations between France and Japan are disrupted at present, the French Government recently accepted an application filed by Joseph Cotte, principal of the institution, asking for permission ot resume activities. For some time to come, the Athenee Francais will give lectures on the French and English languages.

The institution, opened as a French language school in 1913 with French Government subsidy, has contributed much to Japn's cultural development. It suspended activities in November, last year because of intense Amrican air raids and on May 25, this year, its school building at Kanda ws completely burnt down by fire bombs.

# Upper House Group Probes Reform Plan

## Radical Changes Contemplated—Premier Meets With Dowakai Members

Drastic cut in the House of Peers membership and abolition of the existing system of giving seats in the House to members of the Imperial Family were suggested in a plan which was announced Monday by a group of the Upper House members, according to Kyodo.

The group, called Otsuyukai, has been formed with Hiroshi Shimomura, former Minister Without Portfolio and Director of the Board of Information, as the central figure, for the study of reformation of the House of Peers. Members of this group are mostly those who have gained their sects by Imperial nomination.

Other main points included in the plan were: to shut-out the heirs of princes and marquises; to establish a fixed term for Imperial nominated members and the opening of seats to representatives of the industries, in addition to representatives of highest tax-payers.

Meanwhile, Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara at noon, the same day, was host to members of the Dowakai of the House of Peers at his official residence where a free exchange of talk was held on the proposed reform of the Upper House. Kenji Kodama, president of the Central Liaison Office, Choku Obara, former Justice Minister, Seizo Sakonji, former Minister Without Portfolio and Commerce-Industry Minister, and Katsuji Debuchi, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, were present at the party.

### 'Necessary Cornerstone'

New York Times

To us it seems that the arguments made in favor of unification (of the armed services) are more compelling than those made against it; that the benefits to be derived far outweigh the disadvantages; that there are wasteful duplications, even in wartime, of facilities, and that unification would make for a more efficient and therefore a far less costly military establishment than we can hope for under the present organization. If unity of command is desirable in operating areas, then it is desirable in Washington as well.

The drawing of the master plan for unification will present many difficulties. None of the proposed plans meets fully all the problems, as could be expected to, without further study. We believe, however, that the experiences of this war have proved the desirability of unification. We believe that an intelligently worked out plan of unification is—like universal military training—a necessary cornerstone of our policy if we are to have the efficient, integrated establishment we will need to insure the peace.

# Mrs. Tojo in Kyushu Avoids Public Notice

## Tells Reporter She Wants to Remain in Mountain Retreat to Pray

As the day of the public trial for former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo approaches and as public interest in the actions of both his public and private life mounts, the spotlight also has been focused on his wife, Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, who at the height of her husband's career led a sumptuous gay life, at times hidden in her husband's glory and other times coming out as a new force in the upper circles of society. Where and what has Mrs. Tojo been doing? Rumors such as that the former Prime Minister's property had all been divided and that the wife was already divorced have been circulating freely. To uncover the truth a reporter ferreted her out in her mountain retreat at Kawasaki Machi, Tagawa Gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, reports the Asahi.

The following is the interview with Mrs. Katsuko Tojo.

"Please tell us what led you to come to this retreat?"

"I could not bear to live in Tokyo or in any other place where we would come under notice. During the war we held open house, not refusing to see anyone who wished to meet us, but at present I do not desire to come into contact with people. If I do I am tempted to speak of my circumstances which would sound as if I were trying to make an explanation and thus irritate the public. That is why I have not met anyone. I want to stay here and pray for the dead soldiers, raid victims and for the peace of the bereaved families."

### Not Divorced

"There are rumors that your name has been removed from the register of the Tojo family."

"There is absolutely no truth in that. Even though Tojo be punished as a war criminal I shall remain as his wife. I intend to protect my husband to the last. My husband has lately become the target of severe criticism. I do not want my children to be hurt and their minds darkened on this account so I have had my oldest daughter and third son establish a separate family. My second and third daughters I have had adopted into the Ito household, my parental family. But my eldest son remains in the Tojo family to carry on its name."

"According to an announcement made by General MacArthur's Headquarters it was reported that Tojo received a gift of ¥10,000,000 and others from Mitsubishi. Do you know anything about it?"

"No, I have no knowledge of it. My husband is very open and candid. He also has some qualities of an administrative official in that he takes scrupulous care. Even from this point he was never the man to invite the displeasure of the people.

### Bought and Paid For

"The land at Tamagawa was bought years ago through a friend as a place to go to after retirement from public life. The house was built about four years ago at a cost of around ¥20,000. It covered about 40 tsubo to fit our family. You may easily confirm this for yourself through the people who built the house. I wish the authorities would make speedy investigations so that the matter will be clarified while Tojo is still living."

"We should like to ask you about Mr. Tojo's attitude in regard to the termination of hostilities."

"After Tojo received the Imperial Rescript he applied himself penitently to obeying it. There were many young officers who came to press him, declaring their dissatisfaction in an unconditional surrender, but my husband explained the meaning of the Imperial Rescript and tried his best to persuade them to see reason."

# Japan to Regain Her Industrial Power, Foreign Trade Convention in U.S. Told

Kyodo

NEW YORK (UP), November 19.—At the National Foreign Trade Convention, former Ambassador to China, Clarence Gauss, John Carter Vincent and Charles Moser, head of the Commerce Department's Far East Division, in a joint press conference last week, implied that Japan inevitably will regain a considerable portion of her prewar industrial power although such will doubtless be limited and controlled by the Allies as insurance against aggression.

Mr. Gauss declared, "China cannot replace Japan as a leading industrial power in the Far East at least for many years. Despite the war damage, Japan is still far advanced of China industrially and her people are highly skilled.

Mr. Moser stated, "We cannot keep Japan under wraps economically. She is bound to resume some of her economic status. Japan is decades ahead of India, China or other Far East countries.

Mr. Vincent warned, "Stability of China is more important than ever before. If China is to advance industrially or otherwise, undoubtedly our largest customer in the Far East will be lost, but she will probably again become a substantial purchaser of raw materials and semi-manufactured products."

# OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Second lieutenant J. E. McDonough, Seattle, Washington, just returned from a week's jaunt through Niigata and Akita prefectures. He made the journey in a jeep with a Nisei GI as his companion. The boys took along a week's supply of rations and clothing to ward off the cold of northeastern Japan. McDonough also tossed in a couple of books and a stock of film in his bag, anticipating plenty of time and plenty of scenery.

While motoring through Akita Prefecture, the lads found an ideal spot high in the mountains way out in "God's own country." It was perfect—wonderful scenery of outdoor grandeur and not a soul in sight.

They stopped the bouncing jeep. McDonough jumped out, breathed in the fresh, invigorating mountain air. "Ah! This is swell!" he shouted to his mate.

He looked high and low, fixed his camera for some pictures. He snapped several.

Suddenly he saw a pint-size old man appear around the bend padding along. No, it couldn't be because they were miles from civilization. But the old hill-billy kept treading the mountain trail, coming nearer and nearer.

Approaching the lieutenant, the stranger bowed stiffly from the waist. His merry old eyes twinkled,—a mischievous twinkle. His gray-whiskered weather-beaten face wrinkled up and a virtual blank flashed into McDonough's face.

The old man gave a second stiff bow and then handed the American officer a yellowed envelope, saying in Japanese, "You buy, please."

Bewildered, McDonough nervously opened the package and pulled out some old Japanese wood-prints. He blinked. They were startlingly candid,—more revealing than his imagination could possibly reach even after hours spent with Boccaccio, Rabelais or Throne Smith.

He quickly thrust the pictures back into the envelope. Mixed with embarrassment and anger he started to stammer a protest, but adequate words failed him. Finally he yelled, "Hell no!" excitedly completing the sentence in dubious Japanese, "I do not want!"

# NEW ORGAN FOR CABINET

## Deliberative Council Replaces Investigation Bureau

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday that the Investigation Bureau of the Cabinet be abolished and replaced by a Deliberative Council, according to Kyodo.

The new Council, said the report, will be placed under the supervision of the Assistant Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and it will handle the adjustment of affairs of all Government offices. There will be appointed nine councillors, two secretaries and 15 clerks.

The officials of the old Bureau mostly will be transferred to the new organ and to the Greater East Asia War Investigation Committee which is to be organized shortly.

### Tokuda for Securities Head

Kohei Tokuda, president of the Tokuda Securities Company, is likely to be appointed President of the Japan Securities Exchange succeeding Takashi Izaka who has become a member of the Privy Council, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

# SEEK EARLIEST FREEDOM

## Local Koreans Submit Resolution to SCAP on Tuesday

Earnest hope for the earliest possible realization of Korean unity and independence was voiced in a resolution submitted to the Supreme Allied Headquarters Tuesday by representatives of the Young Men's League for the Promotion of Korean Independence.

The resolution which was adopted at last Friday's general meeting of the League held at the Hiko Kaikan Building, declared that, following the termination of the war, Korea is now in position to be granted independence after many years of Japanese rule of oppression.

It pointed out, however, that Korea is now divided into two parts, with the 38 degree north latitude as the dividing line, the southern half being under United States occupation and the northern half under Soviet occupation.

If Korea is to remain thus divided for any long period, the resolution said, it is feared that the situation may tend to create conflict and friction and might result in an unfortunate situation for Koreans.

Citing the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration referring to Korean independence, the League's resolution expressed the hope that the Allied authorities will take steps to facilitate realization of Korea's complete independence at the earliest possible date.

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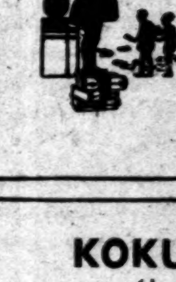
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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日



# Cabinet Deadlocked On Farm Land Bill

## Party Leaders Differ on Proposed Reform Measure, Survey Reveals

The Cabinet at its regular session Tuesday afternoon, again failed to come to a decision on the much-mooted draft land reform bill, it was learned by Jiji.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura reported to the session the results of the conferences of Ministers concerned on the proposed land reforms bill held since the last Cabinet session on November 16.

Discussions followed on the size of the land owned by individual landowners to be purchased by the government as well as the purchase prices of land. At the end of the session, which lasted for five hours, the ministers decided to postpone final decision on the matter until the next session scheduled for Thursday.

### Differences Bared

While generally giving their support to the Government's farm land reform plan, the various political parties differ in their attitudes toward the plan, evidently reflecting the difference in their land policies.

The Social Democratic Party of Japan insists on non-payment of Government compensation to the landlords and participation of farmers' representatives in the estimation of land to be purchased.

Opening of a special financial organ and elasticity in the buying price of land are demanded by the Japan Progressive Party, while the Japan Liberal Party believes that the propsed plan is too radical.

The Government's plan is similar in idea to that of our party, Rikizo Hirano, agricultural expert of the Social Democratic Party, told Kyodo on Monday. There are, however, many points to be amended, in his opinion.

In order to promptly carry out the reform which is urgently required for solution of the food problem, he said, direct buying of land by the Government is preferable instead of through the Agricultural Association in each district or prefecture.

He pointed out that the association, being a subsidiary organ of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, was subject to severe criticisms by the farmers during the war because of its inefficiency and bureaucracy. The Government has announced that the association would be remodeled on democratic lines, but such democratization can not be accomplished by a mere change of personnel.

The period of five years which the Government thinks necessary for conversion of the 2,000,000 "chobu" of tenant farm land into small-hold farms is too long, Mr. Hirano asserts.

Actual purchase of land should be done immediately at the hands of the Farm Land Committee, representing the Government itself, he continued, adding that views of the farmers should receive fullest consideration in estimation of the land.

The price may be fixed on the basis of the present tenant rate and a certain extent of elasticity in price may be allowed in accordance with circumstances, but Government compensation to landlords of ¥150 for rice paddies and ¥90 for fields is absolutely unnecessary.

Such idea of paying compensation to landlords in compulsory buying would greatly increase the burden on State finances, Mr. Hirano pointed out. The idea which was originally disclosed during the war by the Tojo Cabinet met with strong opposition from the public, he reminded.

Meanwhile, Ichiro Kawano, representing the Japan Liberal Party, said that his party believed the Government's plan of compulsory purchase of land in a short period for creation of small-hold farms is "too radical."

He favors the "expansion" of small-hold farms for establishment of "healthy farm villages." "This is not the time to merely discuss such an ideology as allowing neither landlords nor tenant farmers. What we must think over and solve at present is the question how to tide over the present food crisis in this country," he said.

Mr. Kawano fears that the proposed farm land reform plan may cause further friction between the landlords and tenant farmers. He also expressed fear that the plan to pay farm rents in cash instead of in kind may cause a burden on the farmers when the price of rice fluctuates in future.

Contrary to the opinion of Mr. Hirano of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Kawano thinks it almost impossible to convert the 2,000,000 "chobu" of land into small-hold farms. The period of five years for the redemption plan is "too short," in his opinion.

He admitted that his party was not much interested at present in the reform of the land system itself. Rather, the Japan Liberal Party could place emphasis on the solution of the food problem, he added.

The Japan Progressive Party is more active toward the reform plan. Umpei Takada of the party told Kyodo that the Government's plan was acceptable in principle. However, it requires careful examination in actual enforcement, he said.

He pointed out that the present structure of the Agricultural Association is unable to carry out the big task of buying land and distributing it to the farmers. He furher pointed to the necessity of creating a new financial organ for the special purpose of creating the small-hold farmers.

The Japan Progressive Pary holds an entirely different view from the Social Democratic Party with regard to Government compensation to the landlords.

This party believes that the proposed compensation rate is not high enough. Pointing out that the Government is planning to purchase rice-paddies at an average price of between ¥700 and ¥800 per "tan," including compensation, Mr. Takada said that the price would cause losses to the landlords, judging from the skyrocketing prices of various commodities.

Unless the landlords are assured of their living, Mr. Takada asserted, it would be difficult to expect a smooth enforcement of the land reform plan.

The Communist Party of Japan condemned the plan as practically impossible, on the ground that 1—the landlords will never agree to the buying price offered by the Government, 2—the present Diet which represents the interests of the landlords and capitalists will never pass the bill, 3—the Government has already committed many mistakes in the establishment of the small-hold farms, 4—the Government's plan will only cause inflation and increase the burden of the people in general.

The Communists believe that the only means toward reform of the present land system is forfeiture without compensation of all the idle land and distribution of these confiscated lands to the farmers free of charge.

# Female Farmer Voters Are Indifferent To Suffrage Right; No Time for Politics

The greater majority of Japanese female voters in farming communities are indifferent to their newly-won suffrage right, according to a nation-wide survey recently conducted by the All-Japan Agricultural Association, it was revealed by Jiji.

The survey which was made among female voters in some 1,200 farming communities throughout the country revealed that only 1.6 percent of them indicated they are interested in the matter.

The break-down of the survey, which was made by questioning a total of 299 female voters, believed to be representative of the majority of women voters in a farming community, is as follows:

| | | Pct. |
|---|---|---|
| Net at all interested | 169 | 57.1 |
| Slightly interested ... | 119 | 39.1 |
| Interested .......... | 5 | 1.6 |
| Don't know ........ | 6 | 2.2 |

### No Time for Politics

The All-Japan Agricultural Association said that the following conclusions have been drawn from the survey:—

1. Women in farming communities have little interest in politics. Most of them do not care for the voting right. Those few who do want to have the right are regarded as eccentric and strange.

2. Few of them are aware of the meaning of the newly-granted right to vote.

3. These female voters in the farming communities are too busy with their farm and domestic work to pay any attention to government and politics. Indications are that political consciousness among these women will not materialize unless the existing family system is drastically reformed.

The survey also revealed that only three out of the 299 were found to be of the opinion that the granting of the voting right to women is imperative in order to inspire the spirit of self-government in the farming communities and to enable them to see that their life and government are intimately connected.

### Are Unprepared

The survey also revealed that the female farmers' lack of political consciousness is primarily attributable to the following factors:

1. Practically all of the women in the farming communities are lacking in political training and furthermore they have had no such chance in the past, with the result that practically none of them are interested in political problem.

2. Government and politics in the past have been so insincere and deceptive that they have had no direct bearing on the daily life in the farming communities, and

3. The feudalistic family system still prevalent in the farming communities has tended to keep female farmers little interested.

# Hakata-Sendai Line Planned For Future

## Construction in Three Stages Will Be Started Six Years Hence

Separate from the plan of electrifying all main trunk lines of the state railways, another plan is afoot to construct a broad gauge trunk line between Hakata and Sendai. The widely talked of bullet express tying up Tokyo and Shimonoseki in 8 hours was the original pre-war plan of this present broad gauge line. Dreams were held of extending this even as far as Shonan, thus constructing a continental railway which would bind the co-prosperity sphere.

However, the original plans have been perforce laid aside and with a view to setting up domestic industries again for a new peaceful Japan, construction on the new plan will commence on the Hakata-Sendai Line. It will be undertaken in three stages with the first between Tokyo and Himeji. Work here will be comparatively easy since the site for the broad gauge line has already been laid. The line will generally run parallel to the present Tokaido line. Construction of lines to have the train pass through Hakone will be abandoned with the new line passing through the Tunna Tunnel. Then it will veer away from the Tokaido Line from Nagoya on to Osaka, reaching Himeji in a non-stop run after passing through the proposed Susuka Tunnel (name provisional).

The second stage of construction is to be between Himeji and Hakata. The line will be built parallel to the Sanyo Line as far as Shimonoseki from which point it will pass under through the new undersea tunnel, the site for which has reportedly already been laid. Then emerging at Moji the line will run parallel to the Kagoshima Line, reaching its destination of Hakata.

The final lap is between Tokyo and Sendai. Without touching Ueno the line will start from Tokyo, pass through the vicinity of Kasukabe, Saitama Prefecture, on the Tobu Line and following the Tohoku Line via Utsunomiya and Shirakawa, reach Sendai. Before and during the war it was the plan to construct special stations in accordance with army requests but with this need no longer evident, platforms for the bullet train will be built in the same stations as for ordinary express trains.

The same applies at Tokyo Station but in the case of Osaka present plans are to construct a special station in view of special circumstances.

As for materials either they must be manufactured here in the country or imported from abroad. However every effort must be exerted if these plans are not to end as just desk plans. Since work on reconstructing rail-lines devastated by raids is being hurried it will be six years hence that work on the new broad gauge line will start and another 20 years before the last ties are put in, in the third stage of construction. However, 26 years from now a new century bullet express which can travel between Sendai and Hakata, a distance of 1,300 kilometers in 13 hours, will be realized.

# Fate, Future Privileges of 200 Shrines Dependent On Decision of Government

The fate of one-third of the 200 shrines in the country which enjoy the special protection of the Government will be vitally affected by the Government's decision as to whether or not the privilege extended them be discontinued in future, according to the Mainichi.

Of the numerous shrines in the country, 200 state and national shrines are under the Government's protection, receiving annually donations and construction expenses from the Treasury. Other minor shrines are entitled to no privileges at all. The priests in these privileged shrines are given the official position of Shinto priests or are treated as Government officials, the paper pointed out.

The Government since 1939 appropriated ¥1,030,000 in the budget as a donation to these shrines while a total of ¥1,400,000 to ¥1,500,000 was set aside as construction expenses in peacetime though the amount was reduced to some ¥1,000,000 during wartime.

As for the Shinto priests, the priests working on the Ise Shrine Board are appointed Government officials while the priests in other state or national shrines are treated as Government officials. Their personal affairs are therefore under the control of the Home Minister or prefectural governors, the paper said.

Should the Government cease to grant the privilege to these shrines many would find it difficult to keep up their maintenance. There are some shrines which have a large following and are well off financially but others are poor because their members are small in number and monetary offerings made by the people do not amount to much. Thus, one-third of the 200 state and national shrines would find themselves in a difficult position to maintain the shrine buildings.

What will become of the Yasukuni Shrine then? The shrine is under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Offices instead of the Home Ministry. With the two ministries expected to be transformed into the First and Second Demobilization Offices in December, under which jurisdiction the shrine will be placed, this problem is expected to become an issue.

# Varied Theater Fare Offered Local Public

## Chekov's Cherry Orchard Due Next Month—Kabuki, Lighter Bills Revived

Anton Chekhov's 'Cherry Orchard" has been chosen as the program for the joint performance by "Shingeki" or modern dramatic troupes to be played at the Yurakuza Theater, opposite the Sanshin Building at Hibiya, late in December, states the Mainichi.

The masterpiece will be presented by a de luxe cast comprising representative players of "Shingeki" troupes such as Shu Takizawa, Kenji Susukida, Ken Mitsuda, Koreya Senda, Masayuki Mori, Chieko Higashiyama, Yukiko Murase and Haruko Sugimura.

Similar joint performances are expected to be held twice a year and preparations are being made by Yoshi Hijikata, noted stage director and former exile in the Soviet Union, for introducing new scenarios from Moscow.

Meanwhile, classic Kabuki plays by Nakamura Kichiemon's troupe are currently on stage at the Tokyo Theater at Tsukiji while the Daiichi Theater at Shinjuku also presents typical Kabuki pieces by the Nizaemon-Sumizo company.

Enomoto Kenichi, top-notch comedian, is presenting comedy pieces at the Toho Theater at Hibiya. The performances are given twice daily, at noon and 3 p.m. and will continue till the end of the month. The Nippon Theater, adjacent to the Asahi office, will present revues by the Toho Dancing Troupe starting today.

Also starting Thursday, the Zenshin-za Troupe will present J. B. Block's "Toulon" and a Kabuki play "Narukami" at the Imperial Theater. The performances will start at 1 p.m. daily while on Saturday and Sunday, matinees will be given twice from 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

# Rural Round-Up

**NEW CHIBA NEWSPAPER TO APPEAR DECEMBER 1**

The Chiba Shimbun, with a capital of ¥500,000 will start publication from December, says Kyodo. Koichiro Maedagawa, noted commentator, will be managing editor of the new daily.

**SCHEME SET TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUE**

Plans are underway to re-establish the Agricultural Training Institution at Koza-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture, with an expenditure of ¥200,000. The institute aims to improve agricultural technique and introduce scientific methods of farming.

**ANOTHER COLLEGE AFFECTED BY SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS**

The Yonezawa Technical College, Yamagata Prefecture, will suspend classroom work temporarily from December in view of the difficulty of obtaining foodstuffs for the students living in the college dormitories. A recent physical examination revealed that 24 students out of some 400 were suffering from malnutrition.

**OUTPUT OF SWEET POTATOES IN SAITAMA SHOWS INCREASE**

A total of 40,000 tons of sweet potatoes were produced in Saitama Prefecture this year, showing an increase of 6,000 tons as compared with last year and a rise of 13,000 tons compared with the year before last.

**BOSO'S FISH CATCHES SOLD ON BLACK MART**

The fishing season has started in the waters off the Boso Peninsula. Large catches of bonito and mackerel are being brought in daily but hardly anything is being delivered to the Fishing Society. Instead, the catches are being sold on the black market.

**1 GI KILLED, 2 INJURED AS JEEP, TRAIN COLLIDE**

An American lieutenant was killed and two GI's slightly injured at noon Monday when the jeep in which they were riding collided with a train at a railway-crossing near Aikawa-mura, Shida-gun. In the accident, 13 train passengers were either slightly or severely injured. The Americans are members of the occupation force stationed at Sagara-machi, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture.

# GAS SITUATION SAID GRAVE

## Next Month's Supply for Keihin Area Can't Be Guaranteed

Because of acute coal shortage, the supply of gas to houses in the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) district cannot be guaranteed from next month, predicted a Fuel Bureau official.

Due to the present shortage, the Keihin district was supplied with gas only three times a day, morning, noon and evening, from November 2, but from November 13, gas became unavailable for noon cooking. Due to the aggravation of the coal situation, gas is being supplied only once a day in the morning from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. from November 21.

In this connection, the official further stated "that the Gas company has no coal stock on hand and that in the early part of November, the Fuel Bureau was able to supply 900 tons of coal daily, but that the amount of supply has been reduced to 350 to 400 tons. The supply of gas will be continued during November, but nothing definite can be predicted for next month, he further said.

The official admitted that as coal production in the Kyushu area had increased, the total output of Japan's coal production might rise from December, but he warned against the wishful thinking that the supply of gas would be immediately increased.

# RADIO PROGRAM

**Thursday, November 22**

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**

**Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHMN AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1215—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—World In Music; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Harry James; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Francia White; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—Kollege Of Musical Knowledge; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—SUNDOWN SERENADE; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1630—Comedy Caravan; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2000—Music Hall; 2030—Abbott And Costello; 2100—Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

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**Local (1260 kcs)**

0630—Music; 1730—Students' hour; Topics; Talk; Orchestra; 1930—Radio concert; 2100—Women's hour.

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General
MEMBERS of Oxford Group, who are now in Japan are requested to get in touch with S. Fukushima, Toyo-oka, Saitama Prefecture, as we are planning to have a party.
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## The Privileges of the Peerage

Such well known personages as Prince Higashikuni, Prince Konoye, and Count Yoriyasu Arima have announced their intention of giving up their titles and privileges and of assuming the status of a plain citizen. Other important members of the nobility are reported to be contemplating a similar step. The question of a fundamental reform or even abolition of the system of the peerage has thus come to occupy the attention of the public.

The reason for the rise of this question at this time is understandable enough. Some of these men, despite their lack of formal responsibility for the events of the wartime period, feel a moral responsibility for the mistakes of the past and wish to retire from positions of prominence. Others feel, quite rightly, that the system of the peerage is incompatible with the democratic way of life to which Japan has now committed herself.

It would seem, however, that the question of the peerage is not as fundamental as it might appear at first glance. For an analysis would show that the peers as a class, despite their social prominence, have played and are playing a relatively unimportant and negative role in the active affairs of the state. As a class they were not capable enough nor politically important enough to have been the prime source of responsibility for the war. And as for their position in the new democratic order which is in the process of formation, the existence of the nobility in Britain proves that the mere existence of a peerage as a social class is no obstacle to the successful functioning of a democratic government. In atoning for the war guilt and in laying the foundations of a new democratic government, there are many much more important matters than the matter of the reform or abolition of the peerage.

Yet, however unimportant and harmless the peerage may be, it must be admitted that it is an anachronism which is hardly consistent with the new temper of the times. When there is such a wide-spread trend toward reform in all aspects of the nation's life as there is now, it may be an appropriate opportunity to dispose of the matter of the peerage once and for all. Whatever may be done about the social position of the peers, it is fitting that at least the political privileges of the peers, however unimportant they may already be, should be completely curtailed so that they will impose no obstacle, however slight, to the full democratization of the Japanese government.

However harmless the peers may be, their uselessness is apparent. After the Meiji Restoration, they were created to give some consolation to the feudal lords who had surrendered their fiefs to the Emperor, and also to off-set these peers the ancient Court nobles were simultaneously created peers of the realm. After these peers were created, veteran statesmen of the Restoration and post-Restoration periods and others who had deserved well of the country were added from time to time to the peerage. The institution of the peerage may have been necessary as a matter of expediency in the transition following the Restoration, but it is a remnant of the feudal system which is hardly consistent with the system of a full-blown democracy.

In consideration of their privileged position, the peers should have manifested a greater responsibility toward the State than the common people. Yet, as a class they have generally been negative in their service to the State and have shown little courage in times of national emergency. Some of them have served as chairmen or presidents of worthy societies, but there have been relatively few who have done any serious work. When, after the Manchurian Affair, the militarists began to usurp political power, the peers raised no voice in protest. In this regard the peers were no worse than most of the other classes of Japanese society, to be sure, but considering their privileged position they ought not to have been mere passive spectators to the events which were fraught with such dangers to the country. They did nothing to be worthy of their special status, and there is no reason why they should continue to be protected in that special status.

Particularly with respect to their unduly heavy representation in the House of Peers, the nobility should undergo drastic change. Under the now projected changes in the Election Law, the nature of the House of Representatives is bound to be greatly improved. But the composition of the House of Peers is set by the House of Peers Ordinance, which cannot be changed without the consent of the House of Peers itself. If the House of Peers should undergo little or no change in its organization, it will remain an inherently conservative body instinctively hostile to liberal reforms. Even the establishment of a Cabinet responsible to a democratic House of Representatives should bring the executive branch of the government within the range of effective popular control, the continued existence of an unchanged House of Peers might, for all the political unimportance of the nobility as a class, serve to hamstring popular government. To avoid such a possibility, the nobles should renounce their political privileges so as to make way for a reform of the House of Peers. If the nobles will not take the initiative in carrying out this step, public opinion may come to the point of demanding the abolition of the peerage itself.

It is probably not a very vital question as to whether or not the peerage should be abolished as a social institution and it is not a very important matter as to whether or not a few prominent peers renounce their titles and privileges, so long as the peers as a class will take reasonable steps to limit their political privileges in the House of Peers. But if the House of Peers fails to carry out these limited reforms, the whole question of the existence of the peerage itself may develop into a burning issue. It is within the power of the peers themselves to determine whether the matter will be quietly settled or whether they will be swept away to complete oblivion.

## *READERS IN COUNCIL*

### *Rice From Siam*

To the Editor:

Whether or not your excellent editorial "The Food Muddle" (Nov. 14th) will have any effect on the efficiency of Japanese Government officials and expedite their methods, is a question which the future will perhaps answer. Here is an example to substantiate the claims and criticisms of that editorial which was apparently written with quite an amount of knowledge of the actual happenings as well as of the psychology and ability of government officials.

Many recent publications in the "Nippon Times" deal with the present impossibility to import rice from Korea, Formosa, French-Indo-china etc. Did neither of these writers or any of the officials of the former "Greater East Asia Ministry" remember that there is still another country in Asia which produces more rice than she requires for home consumption and which used to be one of the foremost export countries for rice? This country is Siam which has offered, a while ago, a monthly donation of 20,000 tons of rice to whatever country or persons who care to go and get it. This offer most certainly holds good for Japan as well but according to your editorial writer no plan has been submitted to the Allied authorities for any import of foodstuffs at all. Even an application for the permission to send a ship to Siam for getting these monthly 20,000 tons would certainly be implied under "Plans" the absence of which your editorial mentions.

Siam has still more rice than that. Siam has representatives here in this country with whom Japanese officials could have enquired and Siam would definitely not demand the Emperor's crown jewels as payment for any imports but would rather be satisfied with any products Japan has to offer, such as simple machinery, industrial implements and the like. Would it not be much wiser to tackle the rice problem where there are at least feasible means of trying a chance instead of juggling with figures and entering controversies whether the rice shortage would be acute in February next year or only be June?

In fact, it was the Siamese side which had to point out to the Japanese government that there exists a comparatively easy way to get a rice supply for at least alleviating the direst shortage. This was more than 3 weeks ago. But what happened? Exactly nothing. Again the Siamese side had to approach the Japanese sufferers or do the government officials not yet belong to them?) before the renewed suggestion could even reach the ear of a vice-minister.

May be, 3 weeks is a mere nothing in oriental consideration of time. Yet any observer can see that the food problem is a very burning one if people are even compelled to search the garbage cans of American barracks for left overs. And even the slowest Japanese ships could have reached a Siamese port in that space of time. After the various examples of American efficiency which everybody had opportunity to notice in the last few months, it seems that it would not have taken the Military Government a full three weeks time to answer a Japanese application for permission to send one or several vessels to Siam.

Foreign sympathy for the Japanese sufferers is well existent. It was sufficiently demonstrated in that offer by Siam, the same country which once aided the sufferers of the Tottori earthquake. Likewise existent is the possibility to import rice on the basis of plain business when a prospective seller is willing to be reasonable and to accept that which the purchaser has to offer. Absolutely lacking is only even the slightest trace of action and efficiency on the Japanese side. The writer of your editorial rightly demands that "the people must not be allowed to starve on account of the incompetence of the Government."—This present example of such incompetence is to show where and how perhaps the people could usher officialdom into more drastic action. Commonsense would rather prefer to send some of the available ships to Siam to fetch rice than bring home Japanese evacuees who only aggravate the present food calamity.

Nothing would be more welcome to the Japanese public than a categoric denial of the charges of negligence and incompetence with regard to the Siamese offer, and a proof to the contrary, but helas, since your editorial writer obxiously knew from the Allied authorities that "no specific plan had been submitted" for the import of rice, and as the paradox case has happened that a generous donator had to approach the prospective beneficee again after three weeks had elapsed without even having received a polite "Thank you, no", the conclusion is rather obvious that the Japanese leaders in peace-time are not much better than those during the war.

F.H.H.

Gora, Nov. 15.

# PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF RICE IS GIGANTIC PROBLEM

## Changes Which Occurred During War and Problem Of Future Developments Are Discussed

The following is the text of an address delivered recently by Fred J. Rochester of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Affairs in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Rice is the most important food for the people living in Asia. The crop is extensively grown in the Far East where the rain fall and temperatures are favorable. About 85% of the world production is grown and consumed in Asia. (Burma and China are the two great rice producing and consuming countries of the world.) Japan is the third largest producing country, and before was also a major importer obtaining about 10 % of it's requirements from Korea and 5% from Formosa.

Ceylon and British Malaya are minor producing areas but were large rice importers up to 1942. Indonesia, formerly a large importer expanded production during the 1930's and by 1940 was practically self-sufficient. The Philippine islands before the invasion, produced almost enough rice for it's own requirements. Great rice exporting countries of the world prior to 1942 were Burma, Siam, and Indo-China. These three countries, some time called the 'Big Three' in the rice trade, normally exported about six million long tons of milled rice each year. Burma, the leading exporter before the war shipped to foreign countries more than half of its total production.

Exports averaged approximately three million tons annually, principally to India. Siam ranked second to Burma as a rice exporter prior to 1942. About 45% of it's total production were shipped abroad annually with Singapore and Hongkong the principle destinations.

Indo-China before the war exported nearly one and a half million tons annually representing approximately 35% of it's total production. Shipments were made largely to France, French colonies, and to China.

### Trade Disrupted by War

The war in the Pacific and in Europe seriously disrupted world rice trade in reduced production. In fact, rice was one of the foods in short supply among the United Nations during the war after the Japanese armed forces occupied or cut off areas which normally furnished 90% of the rice moving in International trade.

Over half of the rice exports from the 'big three' of the rice trade formerly went to countries outside of the areas over-run by the Japanese military. The rest of the world was then cut off from three million tons of rice each year. India and Ceylon were the areas that felt the loss the most, for they could not obtain Burma's rice. The islands of the Southwest Pacific that were not occupied by Japanese forces also found themselves in distress when they no longer could import rice from Burma, Siam and Indo-China. It was necessary for the Allied nations to find another source of rice for these people.

Early in the war because several food commodities were in short supply, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in 1942 created the combined food board for the purpose of recommending distribution of available supplies. This board also encouraged increased production of these scarce commodities and recommended single buying agencies for their Allied countries in order to eliminate bidding among themselves for scarce foods. This board acted as a valuable price measure and prevented ruinous (run away) prices during a period of extreme shortages.

### Rice Production Increased

Rice production during the war was increased in many of the Allied and neutral countries. Production in Australia and Egypt attained a high level. But the outstanding extention has occurred in India.

In the Western Hemisphere, the rice crop is normally relatively unimportant, but a significant increase has occurred during the war, particularly in the United States and Brazil.

As a result, the western hemisphere is now a net exporters of rice by 2,000 tons while in the 1930's the hemisphere was a net importer through about the same extent.

Based on legal information available, rice production in all the areas occupied by Japanese forces appears to have declined during the war with the possible exception of Manchuria. Here, production may have increased through the immigration of Korean farmers and the development of extensive irrigation projects.

With the liberation of the Far East, all the deficit areas are anxious to import large quantities of rice, and the surplus countries are eager to export it as soon as transportation facilities can be arranged.

Information available indicates that the Philippines want substantial quantities of rice the 'big three' of the rice industry to ease the current shortage of food, and also to supplement a small harvest expected this year.

China is asking for large quantities of rice in order to furnish food supplies to its population centers along the coast.

Large quantities are also needed for importations into British Malaya and Indonesia. A demand from deficit areas in Asia will probably be sufficient to absorb the total surplus from Burma, Siam, and Indo-China for some time.

### Shipping Arrangements

Financial and shipping arrangements must be made as soon as possible in order to use the surplus and provide food for those in the deficit countries.

Many countries are interested in the extent of Asia's rice surplus in the long post-war period. Some economist suggested that the surplus rice should be retained in the Far East to improve Asiatic living standards. They believe that India and China will require in the post-war period even greater imports as a result of increased industrialization.

Rice consumption in Asia is likely to expand over the pre-war period. Within free transportation and economic conditions, the demand will increase. With improved health conditions, populations are expected to increase and greater rice supplies will be required. Production can probably be expanded materially as well. In the Far East, Japan has furnished the best example of how to expand production. Japanese rice fields for a unit of land have been the largest in Asia. This was brought about through scientific research in improving rice varieties and greater use of commercial fertilizers.

In several Asiatic countries, large irrigation projects will probably be constructed to insure farmers adequate water supply. In some countries large areas of land suitable for rice cultivation can be retained by dykes along the coast line where the high tides flood many inlets.

In all probability, the deficit rice countries in the Far East will return at least to their pre-war production level as rapidly as possible. Some of these countries may even increase their output and become as nearly self sufficient as possible using their limited foreign exchange to purchase from foreign countries items other than food. Burma, Siam, and Indo-China are also likely to resume their pre-war production as soon as possible if they get markets for their surplus rice.

Since these countries have proven their comparative advantage in producing rice prior to the war, it is believed that they will again become the major world rice exporters within a few years.

Increased production through scientific farming, both in rice importing countries and in the large exporting areas, is likely to cause considerable competition for world markets.

If the farmers of Asia are to obtain a decent price for their produce, some international controls on production may be necessary. Today, a strong demand exists for rice and every effort should be made to facilitate its distribution.

If however, prices are permitted to advance to unreasonable high levels, it can be expected that the importing countries will speedily encourage domestic production in order to become self sufficient.

# MARUNOUCHI

## Many Interesting And Little Known Facts of City

By Maj. George Caiger, A.I.F.

IV

In this faith lies the source of their unique feeling of national solidarity. They have a long word, "Respect for the Imperial House" which was interpreted to me as follows. "We Japanese are all sprung from the one family, the Imperial family, so that we are brethren in blood. In this sense it is natural to think that the Emperor is the head of the people since he is the head of the main family of Japan. The rise or fall of the nation depends on the continuation of the Imperial House."

In this connection, too, it may be remarked that the terms "Emperor" and "Imperial" are English, and therefore bear different associations for us, different from those which cluster round the Japanese "Tenno Heika." The word "Mikado," a literary term rarely used in speech, can be translated as "August Gate." "Heika" means "Under the Steps" (to the high place where the Emperor is). The English use of "the Throne" or "the Crown" is somewhat similar. For this reason some thoughtful Japanese maintain it to be a pity that the native term was ever translated as "Emperor." In the Japanese mind, "Tenno Heika," the term in common use, figures as a super patriarch, the father of the nation rather than the ruler according to Western conceptions.

Within a stone's throw of the Double Bridge, across the grass, the bronze statue of a mounted warrior also faces the Palace. This vigorous figure of Kusunoki Masashige was presented by the Sumitomo family in 1897. He stands as the epitome of Japanese loyalty.

Throughout the country, to young and old, stories of Masashige's loyal spirit are as familiar as household words. His life, from 1294 to 1336 spanned a cardinal period in Japanese history.

### Was Military Dictatorship

150 years previously, the Yoritomo clan had established the Shogunate system, virtually a military dictatorship, as the administrative power was kept in the hands of those who could wield it and control the succession. The Emperor, at Kyoto, remained the spiritual and titular head of the nation, but the distance of Kamakura enabled the Yoritomo "Camp Government" to do what seemed right in their own eyes for thirteen years. This was followed by the century of Regency under the Hojo clan. The recognised date of the fall of the Hojo is 1333 and the beginning of the Ashikaga Shogunate is 1338. For a few years the administrative power was restored to the Emperor Go-Daigo. This restoration was brought about by the loyalist warriors Kusunoki Masashige and Nitta Yoshisada. They were killed by Takauji, who set up the next dynasty of Shoguns.

For his brilliant defence of the castle of Chihaya, Masashige gained a name as great as that of Hereward the Wake in England. Stories cluster round him: of how the Emperor's dream of the tree with the branch pointing to the South, "Kusunoki," led to his captaincy of the loyal forces: of his farewell to his son before he went out to what he knew would be his last fight: of his death by his own hand at Minatogawa. "Seeing we are about to die, what is your last wish in this life?" he asked his younger brother. The reply was, "It is to be born again seven times in this world, that I may fight again and slay such traitors as this Takauji. Masashige said, "That, too, is my wish."

The line of Shoguns founded by Takauji continued in power for over 200 years. The ensuing "Epoch of Wars" threw up Nobunaga. As the Japanese say, he pounded the "mochi" (rice-cake, here referring to Japan), then Hideyoshi cooked it and Iyeyasu ate it. He not only established peace, but reorganized the country on lines which endured for 267 years.

### Yedo Became Eastern Capital

When the 15th of the Tokugawa Shoguns surrendered the administrative power in 1867, it was decided to signalize the changed order by making Yedo the capital and renaming it "Tokyo," or "Eastern Capital." In April 1869 the Court was transferred from Kyoto, and the seal set on the Restoration.

At that time extra-territoriality was still in force and British soldiers were stationed in the foreign settlement at Yokohama. As no Japanese national anthem was then in existence, among the minor, but none the less delicate, problems, was what tune the military band should play. It had to be martial it ought to be triumphant. So, as the palanquin bearing His Majesty the Emperor Meiji came into view, the air reverberated to the strains of "The British Grenadiers."

The buildings in which the Emperor resided were burned on 6th May 1873. The present name, Kyujo, Palace-Castle, was formally announced in 1889 when the Emperor took up his residence in the reconstructed Palace. During the intervening years the Emperor and Empress had lived at the Akasaka Detached Palace.

Leaving the Double Bridge on the right, cross the moat and then turn to the left. As you near the crossroads by the entrance gate to Hibiya Park you look back along a line of modern buildings to Wadakuramon. This scene is particularly pleasing at night when the street and other lights are reflected in the moat.

The Imperial Hotel lies a few hundred yards to the right.

(End)

# PRESENT CONSTITUTION UNFIT TO MEET NEEDS OF NEW JAPAN

## Revision Essential, Inevitable as Nippon Moves Toward Democracy

By YASUZO SUZUKI
Authority on Constitution

II

Although the democratization of Japan is, in form, ordered by the Allied Powers, it is clearly and widely recognized among the Japanese people themselves that it points the way for Japan to attain a higher level of development. The idea of the democratic reconstruction of the country is consequently enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese people, who regard it as their pleasant duty to share in this work of reconstruction. Their hostile criticism is not unnaturally directed against the bureaucratic statesmen who show signs of hesitation in undertaking this important work.

Laws are a reflex of politics. When, therefore, the political structure becomes transformed the political forces get reorganized and the popular political views suffer revolutionary changes, the old laws are bound to become so incongruous that they have to be abolished or revised. What is true of other laws is also true of the Constitution. The revision of the Constitution becomes imperative when these changes go beyond certain limits.

Conditions in Japan for a period of two decades or so prior to the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution were such that there still ruled much of the feudalistic ways of government in which arbitrary police authority was dominant. The issuance of the famous Imperial Oath of Five Articles was not so much for the purpose of expediting the establishment of the constitutional form of government under which the people are given the right of participation in government and their liberty is safeguarded as for the purpose of proclaiming to the people that the new Meiji Government stood staunchly for a line of policy fair and aboveboard and that it was free from the obsessions of exclusionism or anti-foreignism. In fact, the Government made no serious efforts during this period to carry out measures really important for safeguarding the people's rights. Meanwhile, the country continued under a despotic police rule—an administration no less abominable than the despotic rule of the Shogunate—and all movement demanding the franchise and other rights were repressed most rigorously. But the severity and ruthlessness with which these governments were suppressed served to stimulate their growth all the more.

The drastic measures of repression adopted by the despotic authorities drove the movements of the champions of the rights and liberty of the people to take on more violent aspects, and there broke out in many places during several years around 1880 riotous troubles in which force was used in an attempt to overthrow the Government. As the records and literature of those days amply testify, what particularly excited the admiration of the leaders of the popular movements and aroused their spirit of emulation were the establishment of free America by those who, revolting against the rule of the mother country, gained independence for their fellow countrymen, the French Revolution which destroyed absolute monarchy and ushered in a Republican regime with sovereignty restored to the people and the British parliamentary system which ensures a truthful reflection of the popular will in the administration of the State.

### A Controversial Point

As these political movements progressed, there developed a tendency among their leaders to draft the Constitution tentatively to show what sort of constitutional government they wanted. One interesting controversial point which came up in the study of constitutional government was with whom sovereignty should rest. Three different viewpoints manifested themselves on this subject. One school of thinkers contended that sovereignty ought to be shared by the Emperor and the people. Another school maintained that sovereignty should continue to lie with the Emperor. The holders of the other viewpoint insisted that it should rest with the people. The division of opinion on this point naturally led to the divergence of views on the question of procedure to be followed in drafting the Constitution. Some advocated the convocation, for this purpose, of a Conference at which both the Emperor and the representatives of the people should come together to hold discussions. Some held that the Constitution should be enacted unilaterally by the Emperor and be granted to the people. There were still others who opined that the Constitution should be drawn up by the people as they thought fit. The second-mentioned view finally prevailed, but it is noteworthy that the choice of this course was preceded by a very active and earnest debate of the controversial point among the public. It is also interesting to note that the Constitution, when promulgated, called forth the following criticisms:

1. As the Constitution carries no provision for a party Cabinet, there is a danger of the country falling into a state of bureaucratic despotism.

2 Seeing that statesmen of Satsuma, Choshu and other clans continue to monopolize power, that the Constitution lacks adequate safeguards for the rights and liberty of the people and that, moreover, the franchise granted is very limited in scope, the despotic rule by clan statesmen bids fair to go on unchecked.

3. The Constitution invests the Diet with too little powers with the people's rights resricted too drastically, and so the proper revision of the Constitution should be demanded.

It was not a mere form of constitutionalism that the leaders of the movements for the rights and liberty of the people were seeking. What they wanted was a new political structure which would guarantee the freedom of the people most effectually, which would enable the popular will to be reflected fully and faithfully in the administration of State affairs and which would protect the people's interests adequately. Instead of the politics run by a small number of privileged people in the interests of themselves and against those of the populace, they wanted a new form of government under which the popular will can be truthfully reflected in the administration of the State. We therefore find the following stipulations in a draft of the Constitution tentatively drawn up by ardent advocates of popular rights:

'The Empire of Japan is established by the Japanese people for the purpose of safeguarding their rights and liberty by the laws of their own making.

"The State of Japan shall aim chiefly at safeguarding the freedom and rights of its people and protecting their property.

"The State of Japan cannot make and enforce laws and regulations calculated to impair the freedom and rights of its citizens.

"The State of Japan cannot interfere in the private affairs of its citizens."

These stipulations tentatively drawn up by private drafters make a singular contrast with the provisions of the promulgated Constitution bearing on the rights and liberty of the people which invariably carry the restrictive phrase, "within the limits of law." Not only have these provisions been reduced to dead letter, to all intents and purposes, both by the laws designed to restrict their operation and by the network of similarly restrictive ordinances and penal clauses, but there occurred, in the actual application of laws, many glaring cases of the infringement of personal rights reminiscent of the days of the despotic rule of the Shogunate.

These upholders of the people's rights and liberty supported the party Cabinet system in the belief that a party Cabinet is one which is most closely representative of the people's will. They also endorsed the unicameral system. As to the Privy Council, an organ with no contact with public opinion, they regarded it as absolutely useless. Even those who were in favor of the bicameral system did not for a moment conceive a House of Peers of a highly non-constitutional character such as we actually have, in which sit, among others, some men of nobility who are entitled, quite irrationally, to the membership by virtue of their hereditary peerage and a number of Imperial nominees who, comprising mostly bureaucrats who have outlived much of their usefulness, are given their seats for life.

(To Be Concluded)